6:Gt. Brit. . Colonial Office G-3 (1948) 1950 MM1 Aden M M1

Training

759 This year has seen a considerable extension of facilities for training. One Senior Assistant Medical Officer was absent on study leave for the greater part of the year to take a post-graduate course. He has since obtained the F.R.F.P.S. (Glasgow). One Arab student proceeded to Birmingham University to take a medical course. Two hospital assistants were sent to the United Kingdom for three years' training as male nurses.

One hospital assistant was enrolled at a London hospital for one year's training as laboratory technician.

One Sanitary Inspector proceeded to Bombay to take a six-month course of training prior to examination for the Sanitary Inspector's Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

161 *Vital Statistics*: 1948

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|---|---|
| Population—1946 Census | 82,359 |
| Births | 2,192 |
| 165 Birth-rate | 26·61 per thousand |
| Deaths | 1,360 (338 non-residents) |
| Death-rate | 20·62 per thousand |
| Deaths under one year of age | 385 |
| Infant Mortality Rate | 171·18 per thousand |
| Still-births | 125 |

342 HOUSING

362 There are four types of housing in the Colony:

(*a*) Well-built bungalows or two-storeyed houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well-built multi-storeyed stone in lime-mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

(*c*) Single and two-storeyed buildings constructed of rubble stone jointed with mud (clay) mortar. Quite a number of these are also owner-occupied.

(*d*) Single-storeyed "mud brick" buildings. These are situated mostly in Sheikh Othman and many are owner-occupied.

All four types have flat timber roofs covered with lime concrete or rammed clay. Pitched roofs are rare, as the average annual rainfall is less than 2 inches, and the roofs are used for sleeping purposes during the hot season.

There is a fifth type constructed of reeds, palm leaves, branches of trees, corrugated iron, and known as *kutcha* dwellings. (*Kutcha* is a Hindustani word meaning "of poor construction".)

362 A slum clearance and rehousing scheme, whereby these *kutcha* huts were to be replaced gradually by mud-brick dwellings with proper sani-

7: Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1949-50) 1951 MM1 Aden mm1

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The rapidly growing demand for in-patient and out-patient care at the Clinic has created a situation which can only be met by providing increased accommodation and staff. Plans to meet these needs are under consideration.

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Training

One Senior Assistant Medical Officer obtained the Diploma in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery (London); one attended a six months' refresher course at Edinburgh on skin and venereal diseases; and a third proceeded to Glasgow to study for a diploma in radiology

One female and one male nurse went to the United Kingdom for training. This was the first time an Arabian female nurse had been sent from Aden for training. The total number of nurses now training in British hospitals is four males and one female.

In addition two Arab males were awarded scholarships in medicine and both are studying in the United Kingdom.

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VITAL STATISTICS; 1949

Population (estimated) ..	100,000
Births	2,553
Birth-rate	25·53 per thousand
Deaths	1,658 (376 non-residents included)
Death-rate	16·58 per thousand
Deaths under one year of age	413
Infant Mortality Rate (excluding imported cases) ..	158·63 per thousand live births
Still-birth rate	54 per thousand total births

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Throughout the period, the Principal Medical Officer, British Forces, and his staff have rendered most valuable assistance in dealing with medical and health problems and this generous and friendly co-operation has been greatly appreciated; and without the skilled assistance of the medical staff of the Keith Falconer Mission Hospital and the Charitable Dispensaries the department would have found it impossible to meet all the demands made upon it.

HOUSING

342

There are four types of housing in the Colony:

(*a*) Well built bungalows or two-storied houses of European design, owned by Government or commercial firms, and occupied chiefly by Government officials and the European mercantile community.

(*b*) Well built multi-storied stone in lime mortar structures, owned by the wealthier type of merchant, most of which are owner-occupied.

8:Gt. Brit., Colonial Office G-3 (1951-52)1954 MM1 Aden MM1

PART II

Chapter 1 : Population

THE last census of Aden Colony was taken in 1946; the total civil population then was 80,516, made up as follows :

		Males	*Females*
Arabs born in	Aden	13,471	14,126
	Protectorate	4,658	1,752
	Yemen	20,659	3,789
	Jews	3,816	3,457
	Somalis	2,283	2,042
Indians	Muslims	3,708	3,473
	Hindus	1,190	766
	Parsee	214	101
Europeans		219	147
Others (including Indian Christians)		375	270

The end of year estimates of the total population were as follows :

1951	100,000
1952	130,000

This can be taken only as a very rough guide as there are no reliable figures of land immigration or emigration. Comparatively large numbers of Arabs enter the Colony from the Protectorates and Yemen in search of work and, judging from the increase in the number of persons demanding houses, the large majority must be staying in Aden. Part of the increase is also due to the extra employment offered by the Refinery project.

The number of births and deaths in 1951 and 1952 were as follows :

	Births			*Deaths*		
	M.	*F.*	*Rate**	*M.*	*F.*	*Rate**
1951	1,323	1,130	24.53	894	613	11.62
1952	1,640	1,333	29.73	884	530	11.84

* per 1,000 on an assumed population of 100,000.

The number of persons entering the Colony through the Port were as follows :

Race	*Passengers in Transit and Residents Returning*		*Arriving on New Entry Permits*		*Arriving on Visitors' Passes*	
	1951	*1952*	*1951*	*1952*	*1951*	*1952*
United Kingdom Nationals	1,303	1,765	57	337	167	388
Indians and Pakistanis Hindus, Parsees & Others	1,353	1,420	198	191	279	443
Indians and Pakistanis— Muslims	599	627	53	20	111	143
Arabs	5,913	8,357	25	3	554	508
Somalis	2,349	1,343	7	—	910	1,342
Jews	157	142	1	—	3	1
Others	1,279	1,586	102	153	487	384
TOTALS	12,953	15,240	443	704	2,511	3,209

N 212 185 658 in the Protectorate has recently been undertaken by the British authorities, while in some areas, particularly in the Qu'aiti Sultanate, schools are now supported by the local governments. Scattered primary and Koranic schools, and at least one postprimary school, are found in each of the protectorates. In the course of a medical survey H 212 565 in Western Aden Protectorate in 1939-40,[20] the degree of literacy was found to average 20 per cent among the men and practically zero among the women. The highest literacy rates were encountered among the Seiyids, a group recognized as the social and the religious leaders. A college for the sons of N [873] chiefs from Western Aden Protectorate is located at Aden.

Vital Statistics

A 659 ●63 165 Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in the Colony. In the 5 years 1946-50, the birth rate, calculated on the basis of the census returns for 1946, ranged from 26.6 to 31.7 per 1,000 population; the death rate, from 20.1 to 23.5 per 1,000 population. The significance of the mortality A 165 464 statistics is influenced adversely by the continuous movement of laborers between the Colony and their homes in Yemen and the Protectorate, and the influx of sick individuals from the interior to Aden hospitals, many of whom are in a seriously debilitated condition on arrival. In 1950, for example, the recorded deaths totaled 1,644, of which 511 were among nonresidents. The death rate, as reported, was 20.1 per 1,000 of the 1946 census population, but, eliminating the nonresident deaths, it is reduced to 14.2 per 1,000 population. Corrected to the estimated population for that year, the crude death rate figured at 16.4 per 1,000 and the resident rate at 11.3 per 1,000 population.

A 165 731 The infant mortality rate has declined appreciably within recent years. It had been less than 200 per 1,000 live births for several decades, but it reached a peak of 239 per 1,000 in 1943, when famine conditions prevailed throughout much of southwestern Arabia. The annual rates averaged 176 per